alongwith their number of branches are indicated below:—

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	No. of Branches
1.	State Bank of India	42
2.	Central Bank of India	1
3.	UCO Bank	2
4.	United Bank of India	2
5.	Vijaya Bank	2
6.	Arunachal Pradesh Rural Bank	19
7.	Arunachal State Cooperative Bank	28

(b) During the last three years ended December 1993, one branch of Arunachal Pradesh Rural Bank was opened in West Siang District on 4-6-1991.

(c) to (e) The assessment for opening of bank branches is made for the plan period 1990—95 taking into consideration various aspects such as well established needs of the area, business potential, financial viability of the proposed centres as also the infrastructural facilities. It may, therefore, not be possible to indicate the number of branches of banks proposed to be opened in remote places of Arunachal Pradesh. As regards centres Anini and Mechuka, it may be stated that Anini is a banked centre with a branch of State Bank of India functioning threat. State Bank of India had also been issued a licence for opening its branch at the centre Mechuka, under Branch Licensing Policy 1985—90. However, that bank has reported to Reserve Bank of India (RBI) that they are not in a position to open the branch at the above centre due to acute infrastructural deficienies and lack of security.

Utilization of external debts

2098. SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 72 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 22nd February, 1994 and state:

(a) what has been the percentage of utilisation of external debt: and

(b) whether Government have formulated any plan to restrict external borrowings, if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) The closing pipeline of loans committed by undisbursed was Rs. 50551 crores and Rs. 70826 crores as on 1-4-91 and 1-4-92 respectively. The loans utilised during 1991-92 and 1992-93 was Rs. 9116 crores and Rs. 8995 crores respectively. The utilisation of loans during 1991-92 and 1992-93 was 18 percent and 13 percent of the closing pipeline of loans as on 1-4-91 and 1-4-92 respectively.

(b) The Goernment has taken a number of steps to bring about improvements in revenue receipts to eliminate in essential and low priority expenditure, to boost exports, to increase invisible earnings, to ensure efficient import substitution, to increase non-debt creating inflow of foreign funds, and to reduce dependence on borrowed funds for financing expenditure. These steps would improve, in long term, the economic condition of the country and revitalise our growth process, including our export earning capacity so as to enhance our capacity to generate

sufficient funds needed for the economy, and to repay the loans, and reduce dependence on borrowed funds.

Excise Duty on Detergent Industry

2099. SHRI ANANTRAY DEV SHANKER DAVE:
SHRI MOHD. KHALEELUR RAHMAN:
SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 84 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 22nd February, 1994 and state:

(a) Which are the other industries, besides the detergents where no distinction, based on use of power is made for levy of excise duty:

(b) the details of production of detergents by non-power and power based industries:

(c) the prices of laundry soaps, detergents cakes and powder in the market;

(d) whether Government are aware of the labour emplomyent in sophisticated and traditional labour intensive detergent producing industries; and

(e) if so, what are the details of the comparative employment in both the sectors for producing the same quantum of commodities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHAR MURTHY): (a) The other industries where no distinction has been made for levy of excise duty based on use of power include the following, such as, chemicals, paints, dyes, cosmetics and fire works.

(b) Details of production of detergents by non-power and power based industries is not being maintained in the Ministry of Finance. The time and effort spent in collecting such data may not be commensurate with the result likely to be achieved.

(c) The prices depend upon several factors like brand name, product quality, marketing pattern etc., Based on the quick information collected in selected markets in Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta in respect of some sample brands it is found that the market price of laundry soaps, detergent cakes and detergent powder are in the range of Rs. 10 to 35 per Kg; Rs. 12 to 40 per Kg and Rs. 13 to 92 per kg. respectively.

(d) Data regarding labour employment in the detergent industry using power and those using no power is not being maintained in the Ministry of Finance. The time and effort spent in collecting such data may not be commensurate with the result likely to be achieved.

(e) Does not arise in view of (d) above.

Budget target about bringing down inflation

2100. SHRI ANANTRAY DEVSHANKAR DAVE:
SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY:
SHRI MOHD. KHALEELUR RAHMAN:
SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY:
SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that immediately after presentation of the 1993-94 budget, Finance Ministry's high officials had made declarations to bring down inflation rate below 6 per cent;

(b) if so, why this target could not be achieved, the details;

(c) what is the borrowal from RBI during the last three years to meet Government's expenditure and from where RBI provided this amount;